

The Times-Dispatch.

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THE
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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1905.

Better Outlook for Greater Rich- mond.

The shoe-string plan of city extension,
which went through the Council in tri-
umph, suffered signal defeat in the Board
of Aldermen last night, and its advocates,
who went into meeting boasting that they
had eleven votes on their side, came out
considerably crestfallen. Finding that they
were not able to muster enough votes to
put the contracted plan through, they en-
deavored to have the whole question post-
poned until the next meeting of the Board,
but could only get nine votes even on that
proposal. Their opponents then moved
to have the question recommitted to the
Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Re-
form, and scored a victory by a vote of
11 to 7.

Alderman Dabney, in a strong and con-
vincing argument, stated among things,
that the city engineer had never been
consulted with reference to the lines of
the Mills plan, so quietly was that plan
"exploited," and so jealous were its se-
cretaries guarded. And Mr. Meredith, in
his speech on behalf of the Chamber of
Commerce, emphasized that in the Mills
plan, not a single factory site was pro-
vided for, although Richmond must live
and prosper by manufacturing industries,
or not at all. How the devious course
of the Council been followed in all the
zigzags demanded by special interests,
Richmond would have received the
worst blow since her burning in 1865. How
the Council could have failed to see the
effect of its action, and seeing how it
could have stubbornly forced its con-
structed and confessedly illiberal plan on
the community is one of the marvels of
municipal politics. It was stated on the
floor, however, in palliation of this ac-
tion, that many members of the Council
voted for the narrow lines only be-
cause they feared the larger proposals. Be-
cause that as it may, the lines as adopted
are plainly no more acceptable to the Board
of Aldermen than to the citizens. It is
apparent that Richmond is waking up to
the fact she must become a manufactur-
ing city or be irrevocably side-tracked.

The Board of Aldermen responded to this
sentiment last night; the public has al-
ready felt the force of this argument;
and there is every reason to believe that
the Common Council will meet the next
report of the Committee on Ordinance,
Charter and Reform in a far different
spirit. We are all in one boat, and, though
that fact may determine our joint
arrival at the same port, it by no means
implies that those in control are au-
thorized to sink the boat in mid-ocean.
If Richmond ever reaches her real destina-
tion, it will be by preparing the way
for liberal treatment of manufacturers
within the city, and the first step is to
take in enough land to furnish necessary
sites. With the other great and con-
trolling advantages, which Richmond pos-
sesses as a manufacturing center, we
need only room for buildings themselves on
land contiguous to railroads for the men,
the climate, the coal and all other re-
quisites are already here.

Senator Martin Against Fusion.

The letter of Senator Thomas S. Mar-
tin to Mr. George W. Jones, chairman
of the Democratic Executive Committee
of Norfolk county, is timely. He ex-
presses the opinion that the best inter-
ests of the Democratic party of the county
will be promoted if political contests
are waged on the lines of political con-
science. "I do not believe," Mr. Martin
continues, "that any good can come either
to the party or to the county by coalition
between those entertaining different
political convictions and claiming to be-
long to different political parties. If
there ever has been a time when such a
course could be justified in Norfolk county
or in any other county or city of this
State, that time has entirely passed. With
the elimination of the ignorant negro vote
from our electorate, opportunity was cer-
tainly afforded, if it did not exist be-
fore, for the conservative and substantial
white Democrats to control the destinies
of your county."

Senator Martin further declares that
he has never been party or privy to any
coalition in Norfolk county, and ex-
presses the hope that the white Demo-
crats will get together and see to it that
absolutely fair methods are adopted and
adhered to with a view to the control of
local government by the honest Democrats
of the community.

Fusion in Norfolk county has been the
source of political demoralization, and has
brought the Democratic party into pub-
lic contempt. There is no longer any
occasion or pretext for it, and it should
not be countenanced. The Democratic
party is strongest in its integrity and it
always loses more than it gains by for-
ming alliances with those who are not at
heart Democrats. These experiments have
been made in local and national politics
and they have invariably resulted eventu-
ally so far as our observation goes, in
nothing but harm to Democracy. It is
true that in Kansas, Democrats and Popu-
lists have fused from time to time, but
if there is any difference between a Kan-
sas Democrat and a Kansas Populist we
have not been able to ascertain what it is.

At any rate fusion in Norfolk county
has been a blight and a disgrace, and we
are glad that Senator Martin has taken
such strong ground against it. It is to
be hoped that his sensible advice will be
followed.

Congestion and Expansion.

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota,
is quoted as having said that our consular
reports as a rule paint the socialistic ex-
periments abroad in colors which are too
bright. There is such a thing, says he,
as telling the truth, but not all the truth,
and by way of example he cites the con-
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proven to be eminently successful in Glas-
gow, where one can ride on the street
cars in that city for a half penny. "But
is that all the truth?" asks Mr. McCleary.
"The distance which you can ride for that
sum is so short that all except the aged
and infirm ought to be ashamed to ride at
all." He adds that the result of a gradu-
ated schedule of rates based on distance
is most unfortunate in its social effects,
as the poor people of the city instead of
getting out into the rural suburbs as they
do by electric cars in American cities,
which have a uniform rate of fare, go only
so far as they can afford, with the result
that population congests in the down-
town sections. He asserts that 2 per cent.
of the population of Glasgow live in one
room tenements and while he is not able
to say that this system of street car fare
is wholly responsible for that condition
he believes that it contributes to it.

Undoubtedly so. The trolley car is the
great decentralizing agency of modern
civilization, and it is essential that there
should be a cheap uniform rate which
will enable workmen to live at a consid-
erable distance away from the work shop.
Mr. McCleary also mentions that when he
was in Glasgow four years ago he visited
one of the poorer parts of the city and
saw more drunkenness than one would
see in a month on the continent. He at-
tributes no small part of this condition to
the unwholesome crowding of people in
that part of the city.

In the interest of health, in the interest
of morals, in the interest of home-making,
which conduces to good citizenship, every-
thing which can be done should be done
to encourage the population of a city to
spread out. There should be plenty of
room within the corporation and there
should be the best possible street car
facilities at a low uniform rate of fare.

Looking Southward.

An observant correspondent of one of
the Western newspapers says that be-
tween 6,000 and 7,000 Northerners have
within the past two years purchased farm-
ing and timber lands in Alabama, and
the gratifying feature of the situation is
that the larger part of the new comers
are small farmers intending to make their
homes in Dixie and apply their labor, en-
ergy and capital to the development of
its resources.

This is an encouraging sign. The ex-
hibit of Southern progress printed in The
Times-Dispatch recently through the cour-
tesy of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Re-
cord is sufficient within itself to attract
thousands of settlers into Southern ter-
ritory. The South has broad acres of un-
developed territory and for a long time
it was neglected by settlers. But out-
siders are beginning to see the great pos-
sibilities in the South, and are beginning
to understand that now that the long
delayed development has set in it will
grow in geometrical proportion, and that
those who come in earliest will reap the
greatest reward.

The Southern people themselves should
do everything possible to encourage the
sort of immigration above alluded to. Ne-
groes are leaving the South, and it is
necessary that white settlers should come
in to take their places. Virginia has a
splendid opportunity which should not be
neglected. Liberal advertising at this time
on the part of the State would without
doubt bring handsome returns. This has
been demonstrated by the advertising the
State did at the St. Louis Exposition. Never
in our history were there so many in-
quiries for Virginia lands and if the
rate of increase is maintained the force
of the Agricultural Department will be
in a little while be totally unable to keep
up with the correspondence and look after
land-seekers who come here in person.
It is the duty of a State as well as of an
individual to take advantage of every good
opportunity which presents itself. Now
is the time to advertise.

Citizens of Highland Springs and Fair
Oaks are highly indignant that one of
their neighbors was recently held up, as-
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was caught he should be lynched, while
another expressed much the same view.
It is reported, however, that these are ex-
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of the community is to let the law take
its course, but that the people want the
authorities to exert themselves to capture
the highwayman and bring him to jus-
tice.

In every case like this diligent effort
to catch and punish the guilty man should
be made. If such crimes are allowed to
go unpunished they will multiply and if
the authorities fail to do their duty, the
people will be sure to take matters into
their own hands. If the law does not
protect society, it will be disregarded.

The later comes Easter the father of
the millinery bill to be paid. "Smith's
Magazine" has appeared. It is not

"Everybody's" but its name may create
some confusion in the copyright matter.

A Japanese baseball nine, representing
Waseda University of Tokio, has just
sailed for this country, to meet American
teams on the diamond. And thus the
yellow peril has entered even the realm
of sport.

It is refreshing now and then to hear
of the law acting with dispatch. An
automobile scorched in Los Angeles was
indicted for manslaughter within three
days after his victim died.

Chicago's next move in the right direc-
tion will be to own itself instead of being
owned by politicians, and some other
cities will do well to move right along
with Chicago.

President Roosevelt admits he is not a
fisherman. He did not go into explana-
tion, but we all know he can not sit still
long enough to be a successful angler.

Castro has not started on that invasion
of the United States. We begin to sus-
pect he was only trying to frighten us
anyhow.

There is a tendency to relegate the war
news to the second page since the Equi-
table went into the linen-washing busi-
ness.

Corea has congratulated Japan upon
her victories, and the world is thus re-
minded that Corea is alive and still
there.

A Lady's Complaint.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please call attention through
your paper to the fact that the residents of
Lobby Hill Park and vicinity are denied the
privilege of breathing pure air. We must close
our houses early in the afternoon or else
be assaulted by the stench from across the
river. It would seem that fresh air, at least,
is the right of all.

How long must it continue? Cannot our
city fathers take steps to put an end to this
state of affairs?
Richmond, Va. A SUBSCRIBER.

Names for the Schools.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Travelling some of the
Northern States, I was struck with the fact
that many of the public school buildings here
the names of distinguished personages of that
section. The idea was in my opinion, a good
one. It occurred to me that it would be
well for Richmond to change the names of
her public schools and give to each the name
of some distinguished personage of the
Confederacy. I have compiled a list as
follows to commence with:
Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe,
George Washington, John Marshall, Henry
Clay, Patrick Henry, M. P. Maury, Robert
E. Lee, Stuart, William Bird, Powhatan,
Pocahontas.

I would give the Central School, so near
the House of the Confederacy, the name of Jeffer-
son; Davis, the name of Madison; the name of
Stuart, the name of Patrick Henry; to one of
the schools in the extreme eastern part of
the city, the name of Powhatan or
Pocahontas.

If this idea should obtain, I believe that
we have enough patriotic organizations in our
midst who would find pleasure in presenting to each of the schools a picture
of the individual for whom named.
Appropriate public ceremonies might be held
upon such occasions which could be made
highly instructive and profitable to the
general public and the officers, teachers,
pupils and patrons of our public schools in
more intimate and sympathetic relations.
A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.
Richmond, Va.

A Woman's Protest.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—With reference to the vigorous protest
against allowing the negroes to have a park
adjacent to Oakwood, there is no more place
sacred to the hearts of her people than
Oakwood, where sleep not only the brave
dead, but also many of our brave Confed-
erate soldiers. Shall this quiet spot, which is to those who
love it, be soiled by the noisy revelry and
drunkenness, emanating from the loafers and
habituals of a negro park?

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United States Battleships.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you kindly tell me what Gen-
eral L. S. Grant's name was, and how he
received his present name?
SUBSCRIBER.

His original name was Hiram Ulysses,
afterwards changed to Ulysses Simpson.
As a boy he was called Ulysses, and his
mother's name was Simpson, under a mis-
understanding he was entered at West
Point as Ulysses S. Grant. Cadet Grant
noticed the officials at the academy of
the error, but they did not feel au-
thorized to correct it, and he finally ac-
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Wm. H. Harrison,
Gee Postoffice, Va.
The United States sea-going battle-
ships are as follows: Alabama, Con-
necticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indi-
ana, Iowa, Kansas, Kearsgate, Ohio,
Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Kentucky,
Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minne-
sota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New
Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island,
Vermont, Wisconsin.

Election of United States Senator
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please tell us in your Query Col-
umn how the next United States Sena-
tor from Virginia will be chosen and
elected.

Is it unconstitutional or is it only cus-
tomary that a President can or do serve
only two successive terms?
A READER.

The next United States Senator from
Virginia will be chosen by the General
Assembly of this State, as provided in
the Constitution of the United States.
United States Senators cannot under the
Constitution be elected by popular vote.
But in Virginia the year the Democrats
will by primary election nominate a can-
didate to succeed Senator Martin and the
Democratic members of the General As-
sembly will vote for the man thus se-
lected.

It is not unconstitutional for the Presi-
dent to serve more than two successive
terms, but it is a time-honored custom,
which has never been violated.

A Million or Two.
With continuous steps as we tread on
this through
This is a million or two, as other folks do,
Stray on still on our journey he able to
view.
The violent face of a dollar or two;
For an excellent thing
Is a dollar or two;
No friend is so good as a dollar or two;
By a dollar or two;
Through country or town,
As we pass up or down,
No passport so good
As a dollar or two.

Would you read yourself out of the back-
door's crew
And for the hand of a gentle divinity
You must always be ready the handsome
to do,
Although it should cost you a dollar or
two.
Love's arrows are tipped
With a dollar or two;
And salvation is reached
By a dollar or two;
The best deal you can meet
For advancing your suit
Is the eloquent wink
Of a dollar or two.

Would you wish your existence with faith
to imbue
And enroll in the ranks of a sanctified
crew
To enjoy a good name and a well es-
tablished pew,
You would freely come down with a dol-
lar or two.
The gospel is preached
For a dollar or two;
And salvation is reached
By a dollar or two;
You may sin at sometimes,
But the world of all crimes
Is to find yourself short
Of a dollar or two.

The above lines I learned years ago,
but think they are very appropriate to
the present age, do not know the au-
thor; you may glean them worthy of
space in your valuable columns. Hurried
by recollection and written
W. W. P.

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Vermont, Wisconsin.

Election of United States Senator
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please tell us in your Query Col-
umn how the next United States Sena-
tor from Virginia will be chosen and
elected.

Is it unconstitutional or is it only cus-
tomary that a President can or do serve
only two successive terms?
A READER.

The next United States Senator from
Virginia will be chosen by the General
Assembly of this State, as provided in
the Constitution of the United States.
United States Senators cannot under the
Constitution be elected by popular vote.
But in Virginia the year the Democrats
will by primary election nominate a can-
didate to succeed Senator Martin and the
Democratic members of the General As-
sembly will vote for the man thus se-
lected.

It is not unconstitutional for the Presi-
dent to serve more than two successive
terms, but it is a time-honored custom,
which has never been violated.

A Million or Two.
With continuous steps as we tread on
this through
This is a million or two, as other folks do,
Stray on still on our journey he able to
view.
The violent face of a dollar or two;
For an excellent thing
Is a dollar or two;
No friend is so good as a dollar or two;
By a dollar or two;
Through country or town,
As we pass up or down,
No passport so good
As a dollar or two.

Would you read yourself out of the back-
door's crew
And for the hand of a gentle divinity
You must always be ready the handsome
to do,
Although it should cost you a dollar or
two.
Love's arrows are tipped
With a dollar or two;
And salvation is reached
By a dollar or two;
The best deal you can meet
For advancing your suit
Is the eloquent wink
Of a dollar or two.

Would you wish your existence with faith
to imbue
And enroll in the ranks of a sanctified
crew
To enjoy a good name and a well es-
tablished pew,
You would freely come down with a dol-
lar or two.
The gospel is preached
For a dollar or two;
And salvation is reached
By a dollar or two;
You may sin at sometimes,
But the world of all crimes
Is to find yourself short
Of a dollar or two.

The above lines I learned years ago,
but think they are very appropriate to
the present age, do not know the au-
thor; you may glean them worthy of
space in your valuable columns. Hurried
by recollection and written
W. W. P.